



2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT


**A
Closer
Look at
Water
Quality**

Naval Support Activity South Potomac
Naval Support Facility, Indian Head, Maryland 20640-5035

WATER: Today's Beverage of Choice

◆ This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Naval Support Facility, Indian Head (NSFIH) to our consumers at Indian Head and Stump Neck Annex. This report gives information on the source of our water, its components and the health risks associated with any contaminants.

◆ In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide protection for public health.

◆ Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the EPA website www.epa.gov/OGWDW.

◆ In 1977, Orson Welles introduced the first bottled water TV commercial to the American consumer. Since that time, bottled water sales have increased into a \$9 billion business with the popularity of bottled water rivaling sodas as the beverage of choice. The recent introduction of "flavored or enhanced water" has become the fastest-growing segment of the bottled water industry targeting consumers involved in sports, dieting, and those who have children and want an alternative to sodas. Two of the most frequently asked questions regarding bottled water are, "Who regulates bottled water and what can be done about plastic bottle debris?"

◆ Under Title 26 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water regulates the production, distribution and quality of public drinking water (source water and tap water) and the Food and Drug Administration regulates bottled water as a food and also monitors the labeling of bottled water. Title 21 Section 165.110 of the CFR specifically regulates bottled water. These regulations include: standard of identify regulations that define different types of bottled water (i.e., mineral water, spring water, etc.); standard of quality regulations that establish allowable levels for chemical, physical, microbial, and radiological contaminants in bottled water; current Good Manufacturing Practice (cGMP) regulations for the processing and bottling of the drinking water; and labeling regulations for foods in general that also apply to bottled water. Enforcement of these regulations is accomplished through FDA inspection of bottled water plants and FDA random sampling and testing of American and foreign bottled water products.

◆ Knowing that tap and bottled water are enforceably regulated for safety of the consumer alleviates the concerns of consumers seeking "healthy" water. However, the problem with plastic bottle debris must be addressed through consumer awareness. Using appropriate point-of-use treatment, most tap water can be made to be of equal or higher quality and is less expensive than bottled water. And, filtering your own water and using refillable containers will help reduce plastic bottle debris in the environment.

JUN 10 2010

ENCLOSURE(1)



NSFIH continually monitors its drinking water for contaminants. This water is safe to drink; however, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline - 1-800-426-4791 – www.epa.gov/OGWDW

PUBLIC NOTICE

Monitoring Violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act

Naval Support Facility Indian Head, Stump Neck Annex

On 27 Jan 2010 we became aware that our system recently failed to collect a drinking water sample. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

"We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2009 we did not complete all testing for the following contaminant and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time:"

Plant: 01 WTP – SN 12 Bldg. 2012 Well - Nitrate

State and federal regulations require us to sample for nitrates once each year at each of our wells. Our back-up well at Stump Neck Annex, well #2012, was not on-line and was not sampled during the 2009 annual nitrate sampling event.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done?

A nitrate sample was taken from well #2012 on 03 Feb 2010 and sent to a state certified lab for analysis. Results of this sample showed that no nitrate was detected in well #2012. This result was sent to the Maryland Department of the Environment on 16 Mar 2010 at which time the Stump Neck water system was returned to compliance.

Additional testing will be conducted during 2010. For additional information, please contact Mary Katherine Frey at 301-744-2258 or email at mary.frey@navy.mil.

"Please share this information with all other people at Stump Neck Annex who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail."

This notice is being sent to you by NSF Indian Head - Stump Neck Annex. State Water System ID# 1080039
Date distributed: 25 May 2010

Source Water Assessment

The Maryland Department of Environment (MDE) performed a source water assessment several years ago for 25 non-transient non-community water systems in Charles County, including the NSF Indian Head Stump Neck Annex water system. The required components of this report are 1) delineation of an area that contributes water to each source, 2) identification of potential sources of contamination within the areas, and 3) determination of the susceptibility of each water supply system to contamination. For information on the Source Water Assessment report, go to

www.mde.state.md.us/Programs/WaterPrograms/WaterSupply/sourcewaterassessment/index.asp.

Water Source Information

◆ Groundwater from four Indian Head wells and two Stump Neck wells drilled to the Patapsco and Patuxent Aquifers supply the water for both NSFII and Stump Neck Annex.

◆ An aquifer is an underground geologic formation of sand, gravel or rock through which water can pass and is stored. Because the layers of sand, gravel and rock provide a natural filtration, groundwater is usually clear when it is pumped out of the ground; thus, it can be disinfected without prior treatment. NSFII wells are deep wells and are protected by these layers from most contaminants and bacteria.

◆ As water is pumped from the well, chlorine is added as a disinfectant to protect water from any bacteria in the distribution system. Water from all the wells then either flows into the pipes of the

Sources of your drinking water include the Patapsco and Patuxent Aquifers.

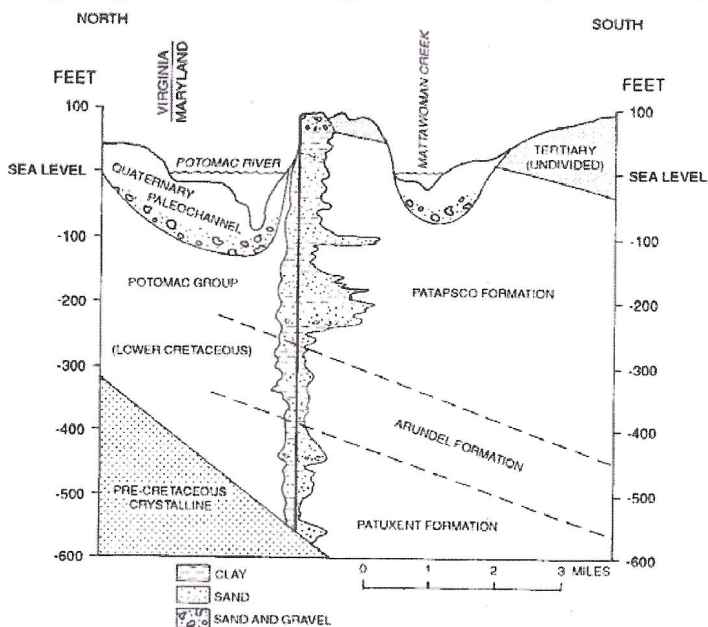
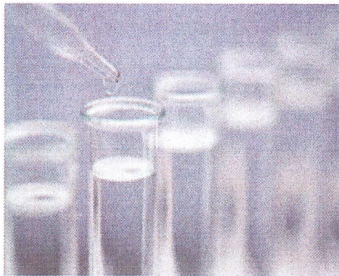


Figure (1)

distribution system, where it is delivered to the tap and you, the consumer, or it is directed into storage tanks and held there until needed.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING FOR 2009

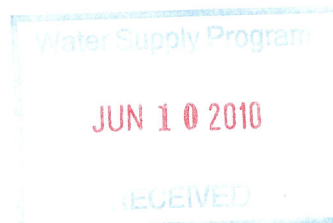


◆ The 2009 NSFII drinking water monitoring schedule involved collecting routine monthly samples for bacteria at several sites approved by the MDE and samples collected annually for nitrates, total trihalomethanes (TTHM) & haloacetic acids (HAA5) (disinfection byproducts), and Phase II/V metals. MDE assisted NSFII in 2009 by taking samples for synthetic organic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals and radionuclides. All sample results were under the maximum contaminant

levels allowed by EPA and MDE regulations. The table below shows the substances detected in your finished water between January 1 and December 31, 2009 at both NSF Indian Head and Stump Neck Annex water systems.

◆ Samples for iron exceeded Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (which are recommendations and not federally or state enforceable). Secondary Contaminants affect the aesthetic quality of the water and are not considered a health issue by EPA.

◆ Samples will be taken in 2010 for coliforms, arsenic, fluoride, nitrates, metals, disinfection by-products (TTHM and HAA5), volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and gross alpha particles. Any detected levels for these contaminants will appear in the 2011 Consumer Confidence Report.



WATER QUALITY DATA CHART FOR 2009

(Of contaminants sampled only the highest and most recent result is listed – if a contaminant is not detected, it is not listed.)

Substance	Unit	MCL (Highest Level Allowed)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Major Source
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform Bacteria	Samples	1 positive per month	0 positive	0 positives in year 2009	2009	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.080	N/A	0.006 Range: ND - 0.006	2009	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids	mg/L	0.060	N/A	0.0063 Range: ND – 0.0063	2009	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.015	2007	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	4	4	1.0	2009	Erosion from natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	1.0	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Di(2-ethylhexyl) p-phthalate	mg/L	0.006	0	0.0031	2007	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
RADIONUCLIDES						
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	0	3.1	2008	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	3.2	2008	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Radium – 226	pCi/L	5	0	0.1	2008	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium – 228	pCi/L	5	0	0.9	2008	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	5	0	0.1	2008	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper in Distribution System MCL determined in the 90th Percentile						
Lead	mg/L	0.015	N/A	0.002	2007	Lead present in pipes and soldered connections dissolves into water.
Copper	mg/L	1.3	N/A	0.135	2007	Copper from pipes dissolves into water.
Secondary Contaminants						
SMCLs are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects						
Iron	mg/L	SMCL 0.3	N/A	0.53	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; household piping
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Sampling not required by Federal or State Law						
Radon – 222	pCi/L	N/A	N/A	251	2007	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Range 67 to 110	2009	N/A

DEFINITIONS

Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Community Water System – A public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

Inorganic Chemicals – Chemical substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Microbiological Contaminants – Tiny organisms, such as bacteria, algae, plankton, and fungi.

mg/L – Milligrams per liter; parts of contaminant per thousand parts of water

ND – Non-Detection. Laboratory analysis indicates the contaminant is not present.

ppm, ppb – part per million, part per billion. Measurements of the amount of contaminant per unit of water. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000 and a part per billion is like a penny in \$10,000,000.

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity in water)

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – These levels represent reasonable goals for drinking water quality and are not federally enforceable.

Trihalomethanes (THM) – Four separate compounds (chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) that form as a result of disinfection.

Ug/L – Micrograms per liter; parts of contaminant per million parts of water

Unregulated Contaminants – Substances that do not pose a threat to public health or are under consideration for further study to determine if a health risk exists.

STATEMENT ABOUT LEAD

(This statement is required by 2009 EPA promulgated revisions to the CCR)

“If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. NSF/H is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”



For Additional Information

For more information on the Consumer Confidence Report or water quality, please contact the persons listed.

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